

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 10

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares	11 Squares	12 Squares	13 Squares	14 Squares	15 Squares	16 Squares	17 Squares	18 Squares	19 Squares	20 Squares	21 Squares	22 Squares	23 Squares	24 Squares	25 Squares	26 Squares	27 Squares	28 Squares	29 Squares	30 Squares	31 Squares	32 Squares	33 Squares	34 Squares	35 Squares	36 Squares	37 Squares	38 Squares	39 Squares	40 Squares	41 Squares	42 Squares	43 Squares	44 Squares	45 Squares	46 Squares	47 Squares	48 Squares	49 Squares	50 Squares	51 Squares	52 Squares	53 Squares	54 Squares	55 Squares	56 Squares	57 Squares	58 Squares	59 Squares	60 Squares	61 Squares	62 Squares	63 Squares	64 Squares	65 Squares	66 Squares	67 Squares	68 Squares	69 Squares	70 Squares	71 Squares	72 Squares	73 Squares	74 Squares	75 Squares	76 Squares	77 Squares	78 Squares	79 Squares	80 Squares	81 Squares	82 Squares	83 Squares	84 Squares	85 Squares	86 Squares	87 Squares	88 Squares	89 Squares	90 Squares	91 Squares	92 Squares	93 Squares	94 Squares	95 Squares	96 Squares	97 Squares	98 Squares	99 Squares	100 Squares																																																																																																		
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$9.50	\$10.00	\$10.50	\$11.00	\$11.50	\$12.00	\$12.50	\$13.00	\$13.50	\$14.00	\$14.50	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$16.00	\$16.50	\$17.00	\$17.50	\$18.00	\$18.50	\$19.00	\$19.50	\$20.00	\$20.50	\$21.00	\$21.50	\$22.00	\$22.50	\$23.00	\$23.50	\$24.00	\$24.50	\$25.00	\$25.50	\$26.00	\$26.50	\$27.00	\$27.50	\$28.00	\$28.50	\$29.00	\$29.50	\$30.00	\$30.50	\$31.00	\$31.50	\$32.00	\$32.50	\$33.00	\$33.50	\$34.00	\$34.50	\$35.00	\$35.50	\$36.00	\$36.50	\$37.00	\$37.50	\$38.00	\$38.50	\$39.00	\$39.50	\$40.00	\$40.50	\$41.00	\$41.50	\$42.00	\$42.50	\$43.00	\$43.50	\$44.00	\$44.50	\$45.00	\$45.50	\$46.00	\$46.50	\$47.00	\$47.50	\$48.00	\$48.50	\$49.00	\$49.50	\$50.00	\$50.50	\$51.00	\$51.50	\$52.00	\$52.50	\$53.00	\$53.50	\$54.00	\$54.50	\$55.00	\$55.50	\$56.00	\$56.50	\$57.00	\$57.50	\$58.00	\$58.50	\$59.00	\$59.50	\$60.00	\$60.50	\$61.00	\$61.50	\$62.00	\$62.50	\$63.00	\$63.50	\$64.00	\$64.50	\$65.00	\$65.50	\$66.00	\$66.50	\$67.00	\$67.50	\$68.00	\$68.50	\$69.00	\$69.50	\$70.00	\$70.50	\$71.00	\$71.50	\$72.00	\$72.50	\$73.00	\$73.50	\$74.00	\$74.50	\$75.00	\$75.50	\$76.00	\$76.50	\$77.00	\$77.50	\$78.00	\$78.50	\$79.00	\$79.50	\$80.00	\$80.50	\$81.00	\$81.50	\$82.00	\$82.50	\$83.00	\$83.50	\$84.00	\$84.50	\$85.00	\$85.50	\$86.00	\$86.50	\$87.00	\$87.50	\$88.00	\$88.50	\$89.00	\$89.50	\$90.00	\$90.50	\$91.00	\$91.50	\$92.00	\$92.50	\$93.00	\$93.50	\$94.00	\$94.50	\$95.00	\$95.50	\$96.00	\$96.50	\$97.00	\$97.50	\$98.00	\$98.50	\$99.00	\$99.50	\$100.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00		
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00			
One Month	2.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00					
Two Months	4.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00									
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	9																																			

## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER.  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

For the Bulletin,  
A new use for Hoop Skirts.

Miss Judy O'Mulligan, aged thirty-eight,  
An elegant creature, except that her pate  
Is as red as the bow on her bonnet—  
Her little pug nose of a "lager beer" hne;  
Her eyes of a color 'twixt yellow and blue,  
And her mouth plenty large for the words to  
come through

Without any extra strain in it.  
Miss Judy O. M. then if rumor be true,  
Has given us room for a sonnet.

Imagine this maiden in toggery fine,  
In laces and fixings of every design,  
In a six foot diameter crinoline,  
As she gracefully sweeps down the street.

There's a pride in her step as she moves o'er the  
pave,  
And a grace in her hand as she gives it a wave  
To a silly old "bach" who would fain be her  
slave

And prostrate himself at her feet.  
As she floated down Dauphin with airs of a  
queen,  
And passed by the square in its foliage of green,  
"Oh! what a sweet creature," cried each of the  
throng

Which glanced at that moment to be passing  
along,  
But the proud little Judy she heeded them not  
And kept on her course 'twixt a walk and a trot

She kept on her way as we stated before,  
Her journey's end reached in a grocery store—  
Which is numbered (large figures) 504,  
Where she always does her "trading."

Into this Judy turned with a smile on her face,  
And bowed to each Clerk with a very fine grace,  
And each one of them would have lost his place,  
Ere he sighted the lovely maiden.

The gentle Miss Judy while looking around,  
And asking if this thing and that thing was  
round;  
And prying and snuff and bacon porridge,  
To know how much she'd be "taking."

The affable Clerk turned a moment his head,  
To hear what another young Clerk had just said;  
When quickly the maiden with top knot of red,  
'Neath the folds of her Crinoline dress'transpired

An entire middling of bacon.

Ah! Judy O'Mulligan little you thought,  
When paying the Clerk for the things you had  
bought,  
That the clever, obliging young fellow had  
caught

You in the act of stealing bacon.  
But rather ashamed to accuse you of thieving,  
He waited to notice your movement when leaving  
To see how your load could be taken

And telling the Clerk where the goods should be  
sent,  
She smiled a "good evening" as homeward she  
went,  
Not dreaming the Clerk followed after.

But the gentle Miss Judy had lost all her grace,  
The weight of the bacon impeded her pace,  
And the young man behind her grew red in the  
face,

In vain to suppress his great laughter.  
There is an old adage of "Murder will out,"  
Without our assistance to bring it about;  
And the saying holds good against stealing—

Thus it was with poor Judy, who, crossing the  
street,  
Raised the front of her dress to exhibit her feet,  
A fashion not yet quite forsaken;

When a mischievous newboy the bacon espied,  
Dropped all of his papers, "Oh! Crackey," he  
cried—  
"Boys, here's a new way to hang bacon!"

LOUISVILLE, August, 1863.

THE SADNESS THERE IS IN BEAUTY.—How  
truly did Shakespeare say: "I am never  
merry when I hear sweet music." How  
often has a golden sun set or a silver night  
brought a sadness to the soul—a sadness  
without pain. Oh the laps of some river,  
or the strains of some sweet tune, or  
eyes with tears that had no thought of sor-  
row. And the landscape where flowers  
grow close to the edge of Heaven, that with  
such charm of summer sun and shade, make  
vestibules for Paradise, and us willing to be  
gone—how often they grow dim before our  
eyes, and yet there is no rain. Sometimes  
in breathless nights, when earth is full of  
leaves, and sky of stars, there seems to be  
a melancholy music in the mere shining of  
the moon, and we wish it would linger for-  
ever. And why are these things so, unless  
we are born to something fairer than this  
cloudy world? Memory consecrates the  
Past to beauty, and binds the thought there-  
of with links of loveliness, sweeter by far  
than garlands of fresh flowers.—The chain  
that chafed having made too few arrests  
RATHER THAN TOO MASY.

"Well, Uncle Sam, do you see any differ-  
ence in Mr. P. since he joined the church?"  
"Oh, yea," said Uncle Sam, "a great dif-  
ference. Before, when he went out to mend  
the fences on Sunday he carried his ax on  
his shoulder, now he carries it under his  
overcoat."

From the New York World, August 18.  
The Conscription in New York.—The  
Judge Advocate General's Official Re-  
port—Exposure of the Partisanship  
and Injustice of the Quotas.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
New York, Aug. 7, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor  
of the State of New York:

SIR: In accordance with your directions  
I have made the most thorough examina-  
tion practicable, into the manner in which  
the draft of conscripts under the act passed  
at the last session of Congress, has been ap-  
portioned. For that purpose, I proceeded  
to Washington, and conferred upon the sub-  
ject with the President, and also with the  
Provost Marshal General. It gives me great  
pleasure to state that both these gentlemen  
manifested an earnest desire to give me all  
the information in their power, and they  
also expressed their wishes and their deter-  
mination that the draft should be made, as  
far as possible, just, fair and equitable, in  
every respect.

To show that the result is not to be in  
any degree attributed to any special circum-  
stances attending the election of 1860, I give  
also a similar statement in respect to the  
election last fall:

1862.		
SEYMOUR DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Conscripts required.
1	17,004	2,212
2	16,045	4,145
3	16,481	2,597
4	12,555	3,581
5	12,979	3,390
6	12,552	4,535
7	12,816	3,432
8	15,573	5,392
9	11,410	2,521
10	19,247	2,013
11	18,555	2,006
12	21,425	2,559
Total	156,255	40,257
WADSWORTH DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Conscripts required.
13	23,115	2,370
14	14,634	1,493
15	17,599	1,813
16	25,639	2,310
17	28,421	2,357
18	25,925	2,445
19	19,805	1,746
20	21,153	2,053
21	22,454	2,053
22	26,774	2,292
23	19,774	1,995
24	23,655	2,122
25	25,532	2,419
26	21,009	2,051
27	20,153	1,707
28	19,954	1,753
Total	353,921	55,063

(The three omitted districts each gave  
Seymour a majority.)

Twelve Seymour districts are required to  
bear a much larger draft than sixteen Wad-  
sworth districts, polling nearly double the  
number of votes.

The Second District, Brooklyn, and the  
six districts in New York City, the Fourth  
to the Ninth, polling 92,893 votes, being  
only about one sixth of the whole number,  
are required to furnish 23,920 conscripts,  
being about two-fifths of the whole number.  
That is, seven districts are to furnish two-  
fifths of the conscripts, and twenty-one dis-  
tricts three fifths.

In further proof of the fact that the city  
of New York has furnished more than its quota  
of volunteers, it may be noted that, in the  
six districts of that city, the average falling  
off of the total vote in 1862 from the total  
vote of 1860, was 3,122, while in the other  
twenty-five districts in the State the average  
falling off was only 2,196, nearly 1,000 less.  
The whole truth is even stronger than this,  
for never of late years has an election in the  
city been so generally attended as was the  
one in 1862. The city contains nearly 250  
election districts, and in each of these per-  
sons came up to register themselves who had  
not voted in many years. In some cases  
there were fifty such persons in a district,  
and some of them had not voted in twenty  
years.

I have purposely made the above state-  
ments by political classifications. Many  
persons express a great dislike of political  
divisions at the present time. The Presi-  
dent, especially, in a letter to the officers of  
an Albany Democratic meeting, deplored  
the fact that it was a meeting of Democrats.  
Facts, however, can not be destroyed by  
concealment. The enrollment is a partisan  
enrollment, and it is better to show that it  
is so, while its political discriminations can  
be corrected. I have confidence in the  
President that he will be so true to the sen-  
timent which excepted a Democratic meet-  
ing, as to compel the abandonment of an  
attempt to use the Conscription Act as an  
engine of wrong and oppression to the Dem-  
ocratic party.

In some districts there are omissions,  
more or less numerous, from the enroll-  
ment. The political preferences of the per-  
sons omitted need not be stated, nor need  
those who do not approve of the policy of  
the Administration even express a regret.  
Col. Fry says in his letter that in such  
cases, "the General Government is alone the  
loser." This is not strictly correct. The  
omissions are most numerous in districts  
largely in favor of the policy of the Ad-  
ministration, and by the under-enrollment  
of the people of those districts are deprived of  
an opportunity to do their equal share of  
fighting in the field to sustain the policy  
they endorse by large majorities at the bal-  
lot-box.

In respect to the Democratic districts,  
and especially of the city of New York, the  
case is different. There has been a mani-  
fest design to take out of that city, by con-  
scription, the greater part of its large Dem-  
ocratic majority. This is evident not only  
from the character of the enrollment, but  
also that, as far as the draft proceeded, the  
names drawn were mainly those of Demo-  
crats. This is an ungenerous course toward  
a city which has contributed so liberally in  
every respect to the support of the Federal  
Government. Those who originated failed  
to perceive, or else they did not care, that  
if twenty-five thousand able-bodied men  
could be forced out of the city of New York,  
it would interfere with the business opera-  
tions of the metropolis to an extent that

would not only cripple the national cause,  
but also be felt throughout all the States  
true to the Union.

This scheme of fraud has certainly been  
conceived and prosecuted without the  
knowledge of the Provost Marshal General.  
I found that gentleman not only ready to  
supply the fullest information, but also  
anxious to obtain a knowledge of every  
wrong or injustice. The President also was  
decided in the expression of his views to  
the same effect, and was earnest and em-  
phatic in the assurances he desired me to  
convey to you, that every substantial  
wrong or error pointed to him should be  
corrected. We must look to the irrespon-  
sible cabal outside, which has often per-  
verted the present contest to uses worse than  
partisan, for the source of this iniquity. It  
is now fully exposed. If justice is done, it  
will be corrected; if not, whether it is car-  
ried out with more or less success, it will  
remain in history as a gigantic political  
fraud.

### The Only Hope Left.

The N. Y. World says, it is gratifying to  
every intelligent patriot to see how the con-  
servative men of every former political af-  
filiation are abandoning old antagonisms,  
and uniting heart and hand with the Dem-  
ocratic party as the only one by whose prin-  
ciples and whose numbers the country can  
be saved from the remediless ruin which  
the fanatics of the North and the South have  
invoked upon it.

Mr. Geo. S. HILLARD of Boston, one of the  
accomplished men of his time, a friend of  
WEBSTER and of CHOATE, a Whig of the  
straightest sect, and a patriot of the purest,  
in his letter to the Academy of Music meet-  
ing, which we publish on another page this  
morning, uses this significant language:

"I have never been a member of the Dem-  
ocratic party, but I am convinced that there  
is now no hope of ending this deplorable  
war and restoring the Union but by and  
through that party."

And the Hon. JOEL PARKER, former chief  
justice of the supreme Court of New Hamp-  
shire, and now sitting in the chair of STORZ,  
who prefaces his letter with a similar state-  
ment, that he has "never been a member of  
the Democratic party"—though honored by  
that party with high places, in the belief  
that he was conscientiously desirous of sus-  
taining and enforcing sound principles of con-  
stitutional and municipal law—says, in a  
similar letter to the New Hampshire people:

Most assuredly, I do at this time deeply  
and cordially sympathize with the Demo-  
cratic party in their efforts to maintain the  
Constitution to preserve the rights of free speech,  
the liberty of the press, personal freedom  
from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and  
the supremacy of the civil law in all places  
not occupied by the forces of the Union for  
the prosecution of the war. Legitimate  
martial law cannot exist in places, where  
there is not only no war, but no troops for  
the prosecution of the war. What is so  
called, and is attempted to be enforced as  
"martial law," in such places, is merely the  
exercise of arbitrary power, without any var-  
rant of law whatever. I trust that the dis-  
tinction will yet be fully drawn between  
those places where war actually exists, and  
over which it is admitted that the laws of  
force, duly exercised for the purposes of  
the war, must prevail and those places where  
there are not armed forces for the purpose  
of active participation in the war, and in  
which, therefore, all the constitutional guar-  
antees of personal liberty and private right  
are not only in legal existence, as in time of  
peace, but are, or should be, secured  
and enforced by the judicial tribunals. It  
is high time that the miserable sophistry  
of the solicitor of the War Department,  
arguing that the provisions of the Constitu-  
tion for the security of life, liberty and prop-  
erty, freedom of speech and of the press are  
"not applicable to a state of war," and that by  
some "reserved and hitherto unused power  
contained in the Constitution," the govern-  
ment may, in time of war, be turned into a  
most absolute military despotism, should be  
exposed to the scorn, indignation and con-  
tempt, which such doctrines richly merit.

The objects of your meeting, as set forth  
in your circular, must commend themselves  
to all true patriots. At a time when the  
party in power are attempting to maintain  
as constitutional doctrines which are sub-  
versive of all constitutional law and all per-  
sonal freedom, it is most especially proper  
that the Democracy of New Hampshire  
should meet in convention "to revive the  
glorious memories of the past—to repeat the  
vows to which the fathers on the 4th of July,  
1776, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and  
their sacred honor—to renew the expression  
of their unwavering devotion to the Consti-  
tution and the Union."

There is but one place for men like these,  
who are devoted to the Union, the Consti-  
tution and the Enforcement of the Law.

### What a Republican Paper Thinks.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, a strong Re-  
publican paper, says:

"We sometimes incline to the notion that,  
had there been no money in the war, had  
the men who lead now on the side of Gov-  
ernment been as incorruptible as those who  
led on the same side during the revolution  
of 1776, the war would have ended in  
a single campaign. The lust of gain, the  
greed of power, and the temptation of  
election, which now prevail among a very large  
class in the Free States, has had much to do  
with the prolongation of the war. Seven out of  
every ten officers now in the service deem it to their  
interest to prolong the war, simply because with  
the end of the war will come a suspension  
of position and salary, such as these men  
never can receive in any civil position for  
which their talents fit them. These men  
fight to prolong the war. Added to these are  
a large class in the mercantile and financial  
world, men of immense influence, who are  
amassing colossal fortunes solely by the pro-  
longation of the war. The moment the Fed-  
eral forces achieve a victory, the price of  
gold and the cost of goods of all kinds, fall.  
This is reversed when we are defeated, and  
hence it is the interest and the business of  
a large and powerful class of men, who  
profess to be loyal, to keep the country in a  
constant state between victory and defeat."

The Corwin Proposition—An Item of  
Political History—Senator Sherman's  
Speech.

In the speech of Senator John Sherman,  
at Chillicothe, Ohio, as reported in the Com-  
mercial of yesterday, we find the following:  
"A proposition was introduced by Mr.  
Corwin, one of the most distinguished Rep-  
resentatives on the floor, to engraft into  
the Constitution of the United States an  
amendment that would specifically declare  
that no Northern State, or Congress should  
ever interfere with slavery in the Southern  
States. This was proposed for the purpose  
of placing it beyond the reach of Congress,  
or the people of the North, to molest the  
slave owners in the possession of their slave.  
And that proposition passed both Houses of  
Congress by a two-thirds vote, and would  
now have been engrained in the Constitution  
of the United States but for the fact that  
the secession of the Southern States pre-  
vented the accomplishment of the object."

The Corwin Proposition did not touch the  
subject in dispute, which was slavery in the  
Territories, and not in the States. It only  
proposed to put in the Constitution what  
was already there, that slavery in the States  
should not be interfered with by the Fed-  
eral Government. Even this proposition,  
whose passage Mr. Sherman now considers  
guaranteed to the South, was voted against  
in Congress in both House and Senate, by a  
majority of the Republican party, which was  
then just coming into power! Was there  
much that the South could felicitate itself  
on in that vote? It was evident that more  
than one-half of the Republican party were  
determined to interfere with slavery in  
the States, if any importance at all could  
be attached to the resolution. It was cer-  
tain that the amendment, in the face of  
such an opposition, could not be made a  
part of the Constitution, for the Republicans  
had every State Legislature, and more than  
one-half of them would not adopt it. In  
point of fact, but one or two Republican  
State Legislatures ever did ratify it. In  
the House, sixty-five Republicans out of  
117 voted against it, and in the Senate  
twelve out of twenty-two. Of our Ohio  
delegation seven Republicans voted against  
it, and only three, with Mr. Sherman for  
it.

The Corwin Resolution, therefore with  
the majority of the Administration partly  
against it, was a source of disquietude and  
alarm to the South instead of an assurance  
of good faith. The allusion by Mr. Sher-  
man to it was very unfortunate. In the  
South at the time, much stress was laid  
upon the fact that the majority of the party  
coming into power were not even willing  
to say they would not interfere with slavery  
in the States, and that self-preservation,  
therefore, demanded that they should with-  
draw from the Union, where their rights  
were in danger.—Cin. Eng.

From the New York Express.  
Conscription—When Did It Begin?  
Aug. 17, 1861.

The Journal of Commerce discussing the  
Constitutionality of the Conscription Act,  
says:

"To know what the phrase means we  
must go back to 1787 and learn what 'to  
raise armies' (quoted from the Constitution)  
meant at that time, and we come to the cu-  
rious probability that in 1787 no civilized  
nation had ever raised an army in this way.  
The conscription is an invention of later times,  
and of a country whose example is not al-  
ways best to follow. Can any reader of his-  
tory point to a conscription of soldiers for  
an army prior to 1787? That is the ques-  
tion. If it was unknown, then the mean-  
ing of the words as adopted by the fathers  
probably did not include the idea of a con-  
scription."

The subject of "conscription" was pretty  
well ventilated in Congress in 1814. Dan-  
iel Webster, of Mass., while resisting a con-  
scription in that day, then said, "Gentle-  
men, we have not his speech reported in fully,"  
in substance, the Journal of Commerce here  
says: Mr. Webster did not deny the "Mili-  
tary Tenures" of the feudal ages, the scut-  
tage, the knight service, and all that, by  
which the vassal was bound to serve his  
lord, the Duke, and the Duke, his Sovereign,  
nor the *basse* or *arrière* law, which, like  
our militia system, used to carry men  
into the field for short and insignificant  
terms; but conscription, he averred, was  
without precedent, not only in England, but  
on the continent of Europe, where the con-  
scription was born. Conscription was the  
invention of the French Jacobins, as of the  
Abolition Jacobins of our day, in the United  
States. Press gangs existed in England  
as long ago 1750—not only in press gangs  
seamen (which produced the war of 1812),  
but in the old French war, to press-gang  
loafers—idlers in the streets, who had no  
means to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*.  
No conscription, it is believed, ever existed  
until the French Jacobins invented it, pend-  
ing the French Revolution.

John Brough, the Abolition candidate  
for Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech at  
Marietta, declared that he was for prosecut-  
ing this war "until slavery was wiped out  
and exterminated," and that he never will  
consent to an adjustment of the present diffi-  
culties until slavery is abolished. It is  
now being well established that the war is  
being prosecuted to "wipe out slavery," and  
to restore the Union of our forefathers.  
John Brough is a suitable abolition candi-  
date.

### The Farce in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial quotes an article  
and heads it, "A denial that Wickliffe  
votes were suppressed by the military." Oh!  
yes, deny it—deny it—and swear it is false;  
but the whole State knows it is true.—  
Louisville Democrat.

We have been told by gentlemen who  
have asked members of the Administration  
party in Kentucky, whether it was true (the  
stories they heard) that they did not allow  
Democrats to vote at the late election—that  
the following was the reply generally: Of  
course not! Do you suppose we would allow  
the d—d Democrats to vote! Why, they  
would have carried the State! Of all the  
infamous farces ever perpetrated, the Ken-  
tucky election takes the premium.—Cin.  
Enquirer.

Kentucky Election.  
We now have returns from eighty-eight  
counties in Kentucky. The vote for Gov-  
ernor is as follows:

Bramlette.	62,500
Wickliffe.	16,715

Bramlette's majority.

Twenty-two counties remain to be heard  
from. It is now perfectly certain that Bram-  
lette's whole vote will prove, beyond ques-  
tion, that even had every rebel in the State  
been permitted to vote—that is to say if  
the oath of loyalty had not been required—  
the Union ticket would have received a  
heavy majority.



# THE BULLETIN.

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## THE WAR NEWS.

Another week of apparent inactivity, except the continuance of the siege of the defenses of Charleston. The grand assault against Fort Wagner and Sumpter to have been made on the 13th, was either not made or has not been reported, though it is said some bricks in the walls of Sumpter have been pulverized by Federal balls.

Reports are very contradictory in regard to the armies of Lee and Meade in Virginia; the question being as to the fact and extent of their respective reinforcements.

Rosecrank's movements are still impenetrable, no definite report of them being allowed circulation through the press.

Grant, it is said, is sending a large portion of his forces to Burnside, and they are supposed to be moving via Cairo and Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., probably destined for East Tennessee, though the Cincinnati papers are very shady on the subject. Private intelligence however reports the assembling of a large force recently at Lexington: The impressment of 6,000 negroes for work on military roads (see Boyle's order in another column) implies heavy military operations in view; and Burnside has in person gone to Lexington. For the rest see dispatches.

The attempts of the War party press to prove that Bramlette was the choice of the people for Governor of Kentucky, irrespective of the military influence undeniably exerted in his favor at the polls, would be entitled to some respect as exhibiting some semblance of shame for the transcendent outrage against all law and principle, but for their palpable hypocrisy. For if Bramlette was the choice of the people—if a great majority of the people preferred him to Wickliffe or any other man—what was the necessity of having bayonets at the polls? Did any man fear that Bramlette voters would be denied the privilege of voting? No one will assert this who is not a liar in his throat. The expatriation oath was a requisition flatly in the face of the Constitution which plainly prescribes all the qualifications of a voter, which the legislature could neither enlarge nor diminish; and the declaration of martial law, and placing soldiers at the polls, and all the acts attendant upon these, were but displays of the wanton insolence of unbridled tyranny. Well may those who are profiting from this all seek to throw the infamy of it on Burnside; for they already foresee the certain reaction which must come.

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.**—Reports from 90 counties give Bramlette 56,799 and Wickliffe 16,274, with 20 counties to be heard from.

Some of the Abolition War party papers now begin to disapprove Burnside's order declaring martial law in Kentucky on election day. They speak of it as a "blunder." Why as a "blunder"? Why not as a flagrant crime against constitution and law? But how was it a "blunder"? Because facts prove that it was unnecessary, and that it was issued under pretexts known to all intelligent men to be falsely assumed. They do not, however, condemn the wrong done, but the manner of doing it. It is not that the constitutional rights of citizens have been trampled in the dust; but that it has been so hungrily done as to expose the violators to the impeachment of honest history. They are willing enough to profit of Burnside's "blunder," but not to assume the responsibility of it. They regard Burnside as one who is as great a failure in the field of politics as in the field of battle. But in any case they pocket the profits of wrongdoing.

Benjamin D. Johnson, a colored man was drafted from the town of Scio, Allegheny county, Penn. Mr. Johnson reported at the Provost Marshal's office, on Friday last, and offered an able-bodied white man as a substitute. He was examined and accepted, and is now in the barracks as a substitute for Mr. Johnson.

A recent dispatch from Washington states, that \$29,000,000 are required to pay up all the armies in the field to June 1st—\$4,000,000 for Rosecrank's and \$5,000,000 for Gen. Grant's army.

A Rattlesnake thirty-three years old was killed at Douglas, Rhode Island, a few days since.

The draft in Washington City has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3,700 white and 1,253 colored conscripts.

Army Paymaster McFarland had \$40,000 stolen from his room in Washington City on the 5th inst.

The Commander-General of Prisoners give the number turned over to him, to be entered on the exchange books, as just 28,000, of whom 2,000 are officers.

The Governor elect, Thomas E. Bramlette, will be inaugurated at Frankfort, on Tuesday Sept. 1st.

It is to the credit of the Roman Catholic clergy that, while they have kept studiously aloof from the agitations which have brought about this "civil war," they are now employed in endeavoring to bring it to a close.

## Administration Policy for Kentucky.

The following observations on the result of the Kentucky election and the character of some of the men elected, are from an editorial in the Philadelphia North American of the 13th. Though the writer may be somewhat mistaken as to the views of Brutus Clay and others, it is no less a significant fact that northern journalists construe the Kentucky election as a substantial abolition administration triumph. It is very plain that they expect the new legislature to inaugurate emancipation measures; and it is our deliberate opinion that the Lincoln Administration will attempt to force the policy on Kentucky, and that Bramlette and many others in high places will come out in favor of it:

"It is somewhat entertaining to read the confident calculations of the copperheads on getting the votes of the Kentucky Union members in the next Congress. We can assure them they will have a very happy time of it. Brutus J. Clay is the brother of Cassius M. Clay, and the St. Louis Republican, before the election, said emphatically and elegantly that he was 'a bird of the same feather,' and the Republican generally knows its men. In Clay's district three candidates ran, and got each a good vote. The one represented the secessionists, the second the nondescripts of the Bell-Everett stripe, and the third, Clay, was the Administration candidate. Green Clay Smith is the nephew of Cassius M. Clay, and was his Secretary. The whole State delegation, from first to last, will vote against any tory candidate for Speaker of the House, and oppose any refractory measures in the interest of the rebellion. If emancipation is to be accomplished in Kentucky, the members of Congress have nothing to do with it, and it does not matter what they think on the subject. The Legislature is almost unanimously Union, and will act for itself!"

**Orders by Gen. J. T. Boyle.**  
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KY.,  
LOUISVILLE, August 10, 1863.

**General Order, No. 41.**  
I. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

II. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties, Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington, and Nelson.

III. Male citizens from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

IV. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of and the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

V. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the 1st Division of 22d Army Corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

VI. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August, inst., in or at each time thereafter as Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry shall appoint officers or persons to take charge of them. Persons failing to comply with this order will have taken all their negroes of the ages designated.

VII. He will concentrate the negroes impressed by this order at Camp Nelson, or such other place as may be directed, and have them subsisted as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, requiring complete rolls to be kept, with the names of the negroes, their owners, and place of residence.

VIII. All owners will be paid for the services of the laborers, and at the expiration of each month proper vouchers will be furnished to the persons entitled thereto. The negroes taken under this order will be delivered to their owners after the expiration of the time for which they are impressed.

IX. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry, is ordered to take immediate action for the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters the number of laborers required, and to distribute the impressment as equitably as practicable over the country to be mainly benefitted by the proposed improvement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.  
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

**A Good Story from Judge Lang.**  
Judge Lang, of Seneca county, was among the speakers at the Democratic meeting in Sidney. The Shelby Democrat says:

Judge Lang, of Tiffin, followed Mr. Pugh. The Judge said the Republican party had come into power by accident, and thus illustrated the present condition of our distracted country: he told of Yankee brothers who resided in Cheesedon, and who lived on whittling sticks and wooden outwits. One of them becoming tired of living in this way, and not contented with his lot, concluded to go to Iowa. So he repaired thither, and in time, by industry and economy, succeeded in purchasing forty acres of land, and receiving assistance from his wife, accumulated more land. One day he bethought himself that he would write to his brother, from whom he had not heard for several years. So he went on in his letter to tell him how comfortable and independent he was; that he had so much land, a fine house, barn, cattle, horses, &c., everything desirable in this world, and wound up his letter by saying, 'but tomorrow, dear brother, we are going to take father to the poor house!' The Government contractors and swindlers generally, remarked the Judge, are growing rich and fat on greenbacks, while the country is going to the poor house!

**HAD N'T TIME.**—That is an interesting answer of Lincoln to Gov. Seymour, who asked a delay of the draft in New York, until the Constitutionality of the act could be tested by the Courts. Lincoln answered that he had n't time! This man Lincoln had an uplifted hand, before God, to protect and defend the Constitution. Now he says he 'has n't time' to ascertain whether he is administering the Government according to the Constitution or not! If he has n't 'time' to avoid perjury here, we may pray that he may have an eternity in which to consider it hereafter.—Logan Gazette.

## (From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 17.)

### The Future Government of the Conquered South—Letter of William Whiting to the Union League.

William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Office, has written a letter to the Union League of Philadelphia, which is published. Being Solicitor of the War Office, it is probable that the opinions of Mr. Whiting, upon the present and future of the country, may be improperly taken as a reflection of those of his department and of the Administration, that is to say, if the Administration as an unit can be presumed to have any opinions upon the subject.

Mr. Whiting labors to demonstrate that the restoration of the Union, that is to say, the reinstatement of the insurgent States in their old relations with the others, under the Constitution, would be unwise and impracticable. He fails to recognize compulsion and war as means to produce those feelings of amity which are requisite for the harmony and continuance of a national bond, of which consent is presumed to be the foundation, and argues that a formal restoration would only inaugurate anarchy, with a perpetual tendency to open hostilities. In these views Mr. Whiting is undoubtedly correct, assuming that war is the only agency which is to be employed; and we are glad to take shelter under his authority while assenting to conclusions which, if not now, in long ago, to have stated as our own, would have subjected us to the charge of disloyalty and sympathy with rebellion, if not to severer indictments.

Mr. Whiting asserts that the United States can not consistently, with honor, permit the Union as it was to be restored. It has made pledges and incurred obligations to the negroes, with which such restoration would be incompatible. The insurgent States, if allowed the unrestrained control of their own internal policy, would continue or replace slavery, accumulate wealth and strength, acquire political influence in the nation, and ultimately either become the governing power or be able again to take arms and secure their independence. All these things, in his opinion, must be guarded against.

He, therefore, insists: 1. Upon the entire extinction of slavery, upon such terms and under such guarantees that it shall not be possible for it again to exist; and 2. The establishment in the South of such local institutions as shall conduce to our interests and insure its subordination.

"Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a republican government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States."

The ultimate results of the present state of forcible hostility, military or political, no man can predict, and nobody but a fool would make the attempt. All such essays as this of Mr. Whiting are founded upon the idea that we are rapidly approaching a finality, the form of which we, or somebody has the power to shape and penetrate. There is an earnest looking for a finality. The people, tired of war, and impatient to begin to clear away the rubbish and rebuild, are hoping, yearning, praying for its arrival. At such times, any political charlatan or theorist who can get up a plausible plan, will find an audience as shallow as himself to accept and give it all the honors.

But, while man proposes, God disposes. The march of humanity is the march of destiny, ceaseless and inexorable. Events in America have taken the bit in their teeth, and it is beyond the power of individuals either to guide the progress or preclude the result. In respect to political facts, there are no such things as finalities. Every state of things is but a stage in an endless procession of events—one of the causes of some effect, which is itself the cause of another—and so on eternally. The power does not exist upon earth, never did and never will exist, which can create a condition and decree and secure its continuance; and the more arbitrary and artificial a contrivance, the briefer will be its period of duration.

We may establish institutions for the South; but the question is, Will they stay established? Suppose there should be what is called a loyal majority, who can guarantee that such majority will continue? Suppose that it does continue, can a majority sustain a political condition against a minority opposed to its fundamental principles? No such thing ever did happen. Our Government has stood for two-thirds of a century, because, in respect to its organic doctrines, the people have been unanimous. They have differed only in respect to policy and administration. The same is the case with England and France; the government has represented the ulterior convictions of the governed; and revolutions have been only changes of dynasty. These are facts which we may dispute and ignore as much as we please, but they will remain facts, nevertheless, and as such will never sleep until they have vindicated their potency by producing conditions to correspond.

In respect to political principles there is but one finality: in the freedom of the citizen and the recognition of his independent will upon equal terms with his fellows, as the source of the governing power. Toward this point all the people of the world are traveling, and have been in all the ages. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, have died on the march, and left their relics as sad memorials of the struggles they underwent, and the difficulties with which they had to contend; but others have been no more deterred by these than the ship is stopped by the floating wreck, or the caravan turned back from its pathless course by the sight of a decaying camel or a bleaching skeleton. Onward—ever onward toward freedom is the march of the Caucasian man. We may surround him with conditions, and call them finalities, but will they be any more finalities because we call them so? Can paper barriers be relied upon to restrain the advance of a thing so resistless as humanity inspired with the spirit of progress, and indignant at control?

In order to view things in this light we must, of course, forget the little periods which constitute epoch in things of petty and personal interest. There are an abundance of little finalities. With a merchant that is a finality which endures long enough to enable him to turn his capital in his last investment. With a banker a state of things which will last sixty or ninety days bears an aspect of great permanency; and with the politician that is quite an eternity which promises to endure until the next election has rewarded his deserts. The opening of

trade to New Orleans is esteemed by many to be a great consummation, and the realization of all that is desirable; they wish no other finality. If these are the standards by which we measure, the contrivances proposed by Mr. Whiting will answer our purpose, and we have but to go on, complete the conquest, and put them in operation. They might stand long enough to ease one Administration out or to help another in; provided we were so fortunate as to have remaining the privilege to choose our Administrations.

It is very easy to say "military government"—to put forth, in sounding phrase, the recommendation to rule conquered countries by the power of armies and officers; and we have heard fellow-citizens speak of it in such a strain of liberality that we expected every moment to see them put their hands in their pockets and bring out and pay over, to somebody authorized to receive it, the cost of a few years' trial of the experiment, as a free donation, or, at least, a promising investment. It is to be regretted that it is so much easier to plan than it is to execute; and a very interesting book might be written showing the rapid progress the world would have made in improvements of all kinds of moral virtue and labor-saving machinery, but for the cost of carrying a thousand charming ideas and contrivances into operation: a progress which, through some inexplicable mistake of Divine Providence, we have failed to realize. But admitting the practicability, the economy and benignity of a military government over the conquered South, there are perplexing questions worthy of more space than we are able just now to give to them, respecting its effect upon ourselves. A clamor was once raised by the loyal (?) press over a remark which, we believe, appeared in the Enquirer, that "a government of force over a conquered people abroad would necessitate a government of force over a disfranchised people at home." The remark was suspected of disloyalty—though for what particular reason we could never ascertain; and several people with spindly shanks, wintry noses and dyspepsia, were very sure that they discovered in it conclusive symptoms of sympathy with secession.

Whether or not the remark still continues contraband, we are unable to say; but in the light of recent events, the proposition is worthy, perhaps, to be pondered upon—and refuted. There is such a thing as paying too high for luxuries, and while it would be a source of great gratification to trample upon the personal freedom of the rebels, it might be worthy of consideration whether the thing would not be counted extravagant when purchased at the expense of somebody trampling upon ours. To govern by the strong hand eight millions of inhabitants, on a million square miles of territory, is no joke in the way of an undertaking; and whatever effect such a work may have upon the Government of the South, of one thing we may be perfectly certain: that it will revolutionize our own faster and to a worse purpose than any other agency that could be invented.

### Death of War News.

We hear considerable complaint in all quarters of the dearth of war news. Since the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson but little has transpired to meet the public demand. To be sure, there have been a number of skirmishes, but the losses on either side do not come up to the standard. To satisfy the people who there must be hundreds killed and thousands wounded and missing. Failing in this, it does not amount to anything. Rich Mountain was a great affair until the battle at Fort Donelson, and that in turn sunk into insignificance before the bloody field of Shiloh. Antietam caused the latter-named place to be almost forgotten; and so the war went on, every battle being only signalized by the greater amount of blood than had marked its predecessors.

The public mind wants blood. An advance of five hundred miles into the heart of the enemy's country is all of no importance, unless the path of the army is made white by the houses of the slain. Who says we are not a military people? The eye which wept over the fallen at the first battle of Bull Run now eagerly scans the telegraphic dispatches daily, to learn the tale of more slaughter. Unless it finds that commensurate with its cry for blood, it turns away dissatisfied. If Charleston should surrender to-day, without another gun being fired, it would not come up to the public expectation. There must be desperate charges, breastworks must be carried by storm, trenches must be filled with the slain, batteries must be seized and turned on the foe, breaches made in the walls, and all the other scenes incidental to the battle-field must be enacted before the general taste for war can be appeased.

It is no longer of any importance that Grant is on the move, that Rosecrank is pushing forward his advance, and that Sherman is extending his lines toward East Tennessee—what we want is "force fighting"—another Shiloh, a second Antietam, for bloodless victories do not, in the public estimation, amount to anything. Give us an other big battle, with victory on our side, and all Cincinnati will get drunk with joy. Bourbon, loyalty, catwaba, and a belief that we are in the midst of war.—Cin Times.

### A Pregnant Thought.

General Sigel, in a late speech before the Teachers Association, at Reading, Pennsylvania, said, among other things, of the war: "It will not be ended when our soldiers have possession of the enemy's country. It is not enough to have the territory of the enemy. It is necessary to re-organize. It is necessary to make those changes which will give a permanent foundation to liberty. It is necessary to change the mind of the people who are now opposing us as enemies. Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country? You must educate them in the public schools, and learn them the principles of liberty, which the grave can never claim."

The lines we have italicized, from the German General, "Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country?" will be answered by every one in the negative. It is a most severe reflection upon the whole war policy, which, instead of uniting us, will put the ban of inexorable hate between the people of the North and the South, who were once united in the closest bonds of affection, and national feeling. Generations can never repair the mischief of this suicidal and miserable war.—Cin. Eng.

There were thirty cases of sun stroke in New York city on the 31st inst., and ten in Brooklyn.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**NEW YORK, August 17.**—The Tribune special says: An officer just returned from Charleston confirms our previous statements. He says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner; that the men keep under bomb-proofs, upon which our shot and shell produce no effect; that the only way the fort can be carried is by direct assault, which will not at present be attempted. The chances of knocking Fort Sumpter to pieces are better, indeed it was generally believed there that that fort would speedily fall. If it falls our forces can not occupy it, as it will be battered to pieces. Even should we take Forts Sumter and Wagner, the other forts have got to be overcome; and the rebels, who are as bees day and night, are constructing battery after battery on their way to Charleston. Military force is not deemed sufficient, and will have to be largely reinforced before the forts are consummated. The public may at once divert themselves of the idea, that any startling news is coming from Charleston at present.

### Particulars of General Sibley's Battle with the Sioux Indians.

**WASHINGTON, August 15.**—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

**MILWAUKEE, August 15.**  
To Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

The following dispatch from General Sibley, dated August 7, is just received: "We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found."

[Signed] "H. SIBLEY,"  
"Brigadier General."  
General Sibley marched from Fort Pierre, for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principle chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,  
Major General.

**NEW YORK, August 17.**

A Tribune special says despatches report a movement of a portion of Lee's army in the direction of Dumfries, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Herde on his left. Scouts report however, all quiet as to any movement.

The Rebels are engaged in throwing up earthworks.

A part of Longstreet's corps is at U. S. Ford.

A proper disposition of our forces has been made to prevent any advance of the enemy. Everything continues quiet.

A rumor that Lee had crossed a portion of his force over the Rappahannock has been proved untrue by our cavalry. Our army holds itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, so that any attempt on the part of Lee to advance will be promptly met.

### How the Election was Carried.

**COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13, 1863.**  
To the Editors of the Enquirer:

This is the first day I have felt able to leave home since the time fixed by law for an annual election, except that on day before yesterday, I went to see my Doctor with some difficulty.

I went to my place of voting—the "Stone-yard" precinct—on election day, between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. I found soldiers stationed at the polls, the officers of election inside, among whom was the high Sheriff of the county, H. F. Bowen, and some outside men, who, as I have been informed, had been appointed by the Union League to superintend the election. One of these men, named Henry Matthews, approached me, and asked me if I wished to vote. I said I did. He then handed me a ticket, which I took but did not examine; and then I went up to the window where the Clerk was taking votes, and presented myself. The Clerk asked my name, which I gave, and he set it down; then I took my ticket from my pocket (the one I had brought from home with me, the Wickliffe ticket, with the names of Menzies for Congress and Richardson for the Legislature added), which I handed the Clerk, who seemed to be slow about setting down the vote, looking closely at the ticket; and while he was deliberating, there began a whistle behind him in the room containing the officers, and immediately this Henry Matthews came up to me, and asked me what I had done with the ticket he gave me, and at the same time he grabbed at the ticket I had handed the Clerk, and then struck me a blow, which knocked me, head shoulders, into the window, and continued to beat me until I was down on the sidewalk near the window, my nose cut and bleeding; there he kicked me in the face, and whilst he was kicking me I heard the voice of the Sheriff, from the inside, saying "Don't, Hen, don't," and soon Matthews quit; and the gang around congratulating Hen on his good day's work. I was then taken to Dr. Wagner's, not far off.

I do not know whether my vote was set down or not, nor whether Matthews succeeded in getting the ticket he grabbed at. At least one hundred naturalized Germans of my neighborhood were kept away from the election by this affair, I can safely say; and I think that is what was meant by Hen's 'good day's work.' Matthews was not drunk at the time of his attack on me, as far as I could see.

Mr. Editor, I came to this country in August, 1847; landed in Cincinnati on the 31 of that month; was naturalized in 1852; lived in Cincinnati, in the 6th and 15th Wards—from August 3, 1847, to May, 1856—when I moved to Covington, where I have since lived. I have never been sued, criminally nor civilly, except once as one of the trustees of a church, and I have never had a personal difficulty with a neighbor, nor any other difficulty, except the one I have described, on the sixteenth anniversary of my settling in this country of freedom, and then I was beaten by an election hully, appointed by the party that claim all the patriotism. The Judges inside did not discourage the bullies outside, although a band of soldiers was furnished to them; ostensibly to 'keep order.' According to the way this election was conducted, it might very reasonably be said, that the soldiers were kept by the Judges to enable them to have the outside bullies protected in keeping citizens from exercising the right of suffrage.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. ADAMS.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

**THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863.**  
Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.  
COFFEE 25 to 30c with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Red 90c.; White \$1 00 to \$1 10.  
FLOUR—Selling at from \$5 25 to \$6 25.  
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's extra selling at 45c.  
Crushed Sugar, 17c.  
Gran " 17c.  
Loaf " 17c.  
BAKON—Sides ½6c; Hams 6½c; Shoulders 5c.  
LARD—8 to 12c, per lb.  
HEMP—\$120 to \$125 per ton.  
TOBACCO—Selling at 7 to 16c lbs.  
MACKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$12; Half bbls. 7, 00, Quarters \$4, 00.  
SAF—50c. per bushel.  
IRON—Bar Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6½; Horse Shoe 3½.  
NAILS—\$5 25 for 10d.  
RICE—100c. per lb.  
PEACHES—45 cents lbs.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

### GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

#### OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

**A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION**  
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to summarize all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,  
Old Stand on Wall Street.

**Maysville, July 17**

**OLD HAMS.**—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**NEW HAMS.**—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.**—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION.**—Good and produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OLD BOURBON.**—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**BOURBON WHISKY.**—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COMMON WHISKY.**—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FAMILY FLOUR.**—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN MEAL.**—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SUGARS.**—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COFFEE.**—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**TEAS.**—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FISH.**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN IN THE EAR.**—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORDAGE.**—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OKUM.**—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

**BLOCK AND TACKLE.**—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHEESE.**—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STONEWARE.**—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SALT.**—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

**CANDLES.**—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Raisins, Apples



# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - AUGUST 20

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Cole, war Democrat, is elected to Congress from Washington Territory.—Rayner was the Republican candidate.

The sovereign selected as Emperor of Mexico is a younger brother of the Emperor of Austria, and is about thirty years of age.

Four regiments have arrived in New York City from the Army of the Potomac to aid in enforcing the conscription act.

Philadelphia has got through with the draft. Out of a population of 567,000 there have been 18,000 men drawn. This ratio applied to New York would call for about 30,000.

Accommodation Line.—The steamer Navigator, has been introduced in the Mayville and Cincinnati trade as a regular packet, leaving Mayville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Leaves Cincinnati, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. Mr. Menzies, the accommodating clerk will attend in the office.

DENISON HOUSE.—This well known and popular hotel situated on 5th between Main and Sycamore streets Cincinnati, is convenient to the steamboat landing and business houses of the city. The rooms are cool and airy, the servants polite and attentive. In the office the smiling and gentlemanly clerks J. M. DENISON, and Master JOHN KRAK, will be found giving their attention to the wants and comforts of their guests, all of which makes the Denison a pleasant place to sojourn while in the city.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Harrison County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 15, 16, 17 and 18.

FAIR FOR 1863. The next annual exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association of Mason and Brocken Counties will be held on the grounds near Germantown, Ky., on Sept. 23, 24, 25. The Premiums and Awarding Committee are the same as adopted for 1862. Programmes can be procured of the Secretary of the Association. HENRY SMOOT, President.

Private Hiram Reynolds, of the 50th Ind. was hung at Nashville on the 17th inst. for the murder of Washington Mosier, of the same regiment.

The rebel private Georgia has recently captured the New York ship George Griswold, bound from Cardiff, Wales, for Callao, and bounded her in \$100,000. It will be remembered that the Griswold took out near \$200,000 worth of food to the starving English operatives last winter; she was on her return trip to this hemisphere when captured.

On opening a bale of cotton in one of the Pawtucket manufactories on Friday, a rattlesnake was found pressed between the flakes.

The province of Toledo Spain, is suffering from a plague of locusts. One thousand people were employed to destroy them; and if they failed, the military were to be called out.

The commutation money paid by those drafted will amount it is supposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country.

Steam! Fire!! SECURITY AND ECONOMY. The attention of our citizens has been called to the subject of a Steam Fire Engine, to take the place of our old Engines, and the expressions we have heard indicate that the enterprise would meet with almost universal favor.

Steam power is the power of the age; it is the most economical; the most easily applied; the most efficient; and the most valuable. Almost every day chronicles some new application of this power. We have now Steam Fire Engines, Steam Plows and Steam Wagons. Horse power in many departments is behind the age, while the application of man power to machinery is a thing almost unheard of. Even the razor grinder seems to be a venerable relic of a departed generation.

Steam, Steam! it is puffing every where, and machinery can scarcely move without it. A few years ago the Steam Fire Engine made its appearance, and it is now acknowledged to be one of the greatest inventions of the age. Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, and Insurance Companies especially know its value.

Has not the time arrived for us to introduce it? Our Firemen have done their duty; they have been faithful and they deserve our gratitude; but do we not need something more economical, more efficient than the old fashioned Engine? It has done very well, but the Steam Fire Engine is vastly better in every way, and should we not permit the old ones to retire from the service? They have worked a long time; they need rest. A Steam Fire Engine for our City! It is just the thing we want. It is economical; it is efficient; it gives greater security to life and property. It works in hot weather and cold weather. It throws water a long distance; it throws it fast, and it throws a big stream.

Let the Council talk about the Steam Fire Engine. Let every body talk about it; and when the fire breaks out we shall have steam to combat it. More next week.

The residence of Mr. LEMUEL DRYDEN, of Bradysville, Adams county Ohio, was with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Cincinnati Gazette, with 'damnable iteration,' says Mr. Pugh has but two speeches, exulting doubtless that its own petty and pestilent brood of talkers are more prolific. We are told by Esop, that the prowling and insignificant fox, showed her big litter of nasty, sneaking young ones to the lion, and tauntingly said to the King of Forest: 'See what a numerous progeny I have, while your lioness can barely boast of two!' 'True,' replied his Majesty; 'with quiet and unaffected dignity, she has but two—only two; but they are Lions.' Rayner was sagacious enough to 'see it,' and as the elegant and refined Abraham Lincoln would say, 'turned tall and run.'—Logan Gazette.

The whole number of Morgau's men at Camp Chase, Ohio, is one thousand three hundred, all private and non-commissioned officers.

The Superintendent of Freedmen" at Washington has applied to the military authorities for assistance in enforcing fidelity to the marriage contract among the contrabands.

WANTED TO FIND.—An able-bodied republican in this city who is not exempt from conscription by virtue of an office. If such a man can be found, we will use our influence with Provost Marshal Bailey to have his name erased from the roll.—Grand Rapids Democrat, July 18.

PEACHES. The peach crop at St. Joseph, Michigan, it is said, will be enormous this season, is nothing occurs to injure it. It is estimated that 300,000 bushels will be marketed.

"LUCKY CUS."—The modern interpretation of the term "lucky cuse," is "a man who has been enrolled in two districts and drafted in both." Of course, if he fails to answer to either, he is liable to be apprehended and shot for desertion. Next to the envied parent of twins, such an individual is the prince of good fortune.

A conscript, just from Wilmington, N. C. reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army, among which are 96,000 English rifles; 16,000 army blankets; 131,000 ready-made uniforms; 23,000 canvas ready-made army shoes; 11 locomotives; 6 rifled cannon of heavy caliber; 5 cargo railroad iron, and skillful men accompanying them.

At Wheeling, on the 21st. (July.) the jailor of Ohio County was held to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer before the next County Court for whipping and beating brutally a female political prisoner. The testimony before the alderman was direct, positive and shocking;—and included not only lashing her across the shoulders with a cowhide, but dragging her down stairs by the hair and kicking her on the way to the cell, against the incarceration in which she protested and resisted. The facts need no comments. She was a 'Confederate'—so the report in the Wheeling Register calls her.—The Crisis.

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CARLISLE, WARREN County, O., March 8, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK.—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity permit me to say that I have found your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. I have suffered from the above-mentioned diseases for five years and have tried a great many physicians, but all to no purpose. I was advised by a friend to try your Blood Purifier and Pills and did so. I was living in Cincinnati at the time, and I went to your office and purchased one bottle of the Purifier and one box of Pills to commence with, and bless the day I found your valuable medicines, for I am enjoying good health at present, and feel confident that the cure is permanent. Let others buy and take what they please, as for me, give me the Blood Purifier and Pills for all chronic diseases which arise from impure blood or derangement of the digestive organs. I take no other medicines, and have not for the last eighteen months. Most truly, T. V. DUNN. See advertisement.

Cincinnati Market.

Tuesday Noon, Aug. 18, 1863.

Flour—From \$4.75 to \$5.25 for Extra and Family. Old stock is held at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.75 for Superfine to Family.

Wheat—Prime red would bring 93¢@95¢ per bushel, and prime to choice Kentucky white \$1.10@1.12; so holders ask \$1.15@1.18.

Corn—Shelled in ear or bulk at 58¢; at which figure about 4,000 bush. sold.

Hay—Old prime Timothy, in bales, \$22 per ton, on arrival. New is in good supply at \$18@19 per ton on arrival.

Oats—About 3,000 bushels new crop sold at 44¢@45¢, and 800 do. at 46¢, in bulk.

Old crop is generally held at 50¢ in bulk.

Rye—Prime 73¢@75¢, on arrival.

Groceries—Coffee 27¢@30¢, for fair to prime Rio; Java is quiet at 37¢@38¢.

Sugars 11¢@13¢, for fair to choice raw; Hard refined is steady at 15¢@15½¢. Molasses at 55¢@60¢, for prime New Orleans.

Cheese—Selected Western Reserve 10¢, and Hamburgs, at 10½¢.

Butter—16¢@18¢, for prime, and 19¢@20¢, for choice table.

Whisky—A good demand and firm market at 43¢@43½¢, the latter rate for wagon.

Provisions—No particular change in Mess Pork and Meats. Old country and city, are held at \$9.50@10.00. New at \$11.50@12.50. Bulk Meats are nominally at 4¢.

For Shoulders and 4¢@5¢, for wet and clear Rib Sides. Bacon is offered at 5¢, for Shoulders and 5½¢, for Rib Sides, without finding buyers. Lard is in good demand and higher. Butchers' is quoted at 5¢@5½¢.

Prime country at 9¢@9½¢, and prime city at 9¢.

Tobacco.—The sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodman's warehouse were 22 bbls., viz: 14 bbls. Mason county leaf and lugs at \$7.50 and \$23.7 bbls. Kentucky lugs at \$7 and \$11; 1 bbl. Virginia at \$24.75; 10 cases seed leaf at \$9 and \$20.

Freedom of the Press.—The Voice of Former Days.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the father of the present Postmaster General, spoke as follows in a powerful editorial article in the Washington Globe, when he was its editor, in the days of JACKSON'S administration. Hear him:

"Under no possible emergency, not even in civil insurrection, or amid the throes of civil war, can this Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech, or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."

THE INFAMOUS ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.—It has been suggested to our Democratic friends in the North, when convened in popular audiences, to read aloud to the people, some accounts of the manner in which the election in Kentucky was carried by the bayonets of the military, and the people disfranchised of their rights. If such transactions will not arouse the masses to vote for the preservation of their liberties in Ohio nothing will.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FAIR FOR 1863.

The annual exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the grounds near this place, on Sept. the 9th, 10th and 11th. The list of Premiums and awarding committee will be the same as adopted for 1862. Any person wanting a programme can get it at this (BULLETIN) office. H. H. COX, Sec'y.

August 18th, 1860.

DIED.

Died in Mason county Ky July the 8th, 1863, of dropsy, Richard Clarke, youngest son of Lawson and Elizabeth Clark. He left behind many relatives to mourn the loss of one that was so dear. He has gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore him, when God was his Ransom, his Guardian and Guide; He gave him and he took him, and soon will restore him where death has no sting since the Savior has died.

Brother thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening, When it floats among the trees.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in Heaven, with joy we'll greet thee, Where no parting tears are shed.

Private School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will commence the last Monday in August (August 31st), in the Basement of the Methodist Church, South. Terms of Tuition \$1.00 per month. MOLLIE E. GILPIN.

Mustard Seed Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Goods, at our Drug Store, Corner Court and 2nd streets. SEATON & BRODRICK. Mayville, Ky., August 18, 1863.

City Taxes for 1863.

CITY TAX PAYERS WILL BEAR IN mind that all Taxes not paid by the 1st day of September! Will be charged 10 per cent. additional. See City Ordinance. HENRY L. NEWELL, City Collector.

MAYSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the First Monday in September. For further particulars, address the Principal, Miss J. R. PARKE. Mayville, August 13, 1863—2m

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM my farm near Mayville, the 5th of August, A BLACK COLT, three years old, no white hairs, rather small for his age, but very compactly formed, a ridgeline. I will satisfactorily compensate any one for returning him to me, or giving me information to enable me to recover him. JOHN R. KEY. August 11, 1863.

"To all Whom it may Concern!"

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they intend closing up their business in the city of Mayville, and that they have on hand a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CRAVATS, TRUNKS, &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Which they wish to close out as soon as possible, at great bargains. They do not intend to longer continue in business here, and THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims against us will please present them for payment, and those who are indebted to us will greatly oblige us by making payment immediately. Respectfully, BLUM & HECKINGER. Mayville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

COBINATION MILL!

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON. July 23, 1863.

FOX SPRINGS!

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN

WATERING PLACE,

SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY., Ten Miles East of Flemingsburg, in a mountainous region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of

WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR, CHALBEATE AND ALUM,

Afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress. For any information as to prices, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Mayville, Ky. July 9, 1863.

CUTTING BOXES!

A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale May 19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRANK & COONS.

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 862

A. B. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANTON & THROOP. [April 30, 1863-ly

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street. Jan 15, 1862-ly

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price. CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For Sale by June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by June 25. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oils.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by. JOHN H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!

Of all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japanned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF OF VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods Store in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Mayville, Ky.

Mayville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

Mix's Patent Ventilator!

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!! A NO CHIMNEY BURNER, which gives a brilliant light, soft and pleasant to the eye. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY. Market street, Mayville.

FRUIT JARS AND JARS WITH JAPANNED TOPS, of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY. Market street, Mayville.

FLASKS & BLACK WINE BOTTLES, by the gross. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Importers of Earthen Ware, Market street.

POCKET BOOKS!

OF many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK. Cor. 2d & Court Sts.

Come down in the center, That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags, Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulky Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kiplin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle and Harness Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sotten. T. K. RICKETTS. Mayville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price. B. COCHRAN.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fires and Ins. Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1863-no 63-

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU,

Next door to Sensation Store. Mayville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, h. on the Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Telle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market Street, opposite Goddard House. Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many LARGE AND ODD SIZES! For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. Second & Court Sts.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CORNER E C & D COURT STS.

Mayville, Ky.

March 19, ly

POSTAL CURRENCY.

MAGIC BOOKS for above, also some new styles—very convenient—at the NEW DRUG STORE, Cor. 2d & Court Sts.



# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - AUGUST 20

## The Condition of the South after the Rebellion is Suppressed.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to govern us, but will not escape their obligations to obey us. Whatever rights are left to them, besides the rights of war, will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us what privileges they shall enjoy.—Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department.

A government of force abroad is, of course, a government of force at home, and the people, both North and South, could only have such rights as the Administration choose to allow them. Their constitutional rights would be abrogated and destroyed. There can be no doubt that an active portion of the Republican politicians are in favor of changing our Government into a complete despotism, and making the people serfs or slaves of the men in power.—Cin. Eq.

**PATRIOTIC.**—A street conversation overheard by our reporter: G.—Ready for the draft? D.—Good morning, G.—Ready for the draft?

G.—Ready! If my distracted country needs me—if she requires the sacrifice of my life—if the tottering edifice of our glorious Union needs to be cemented with my heart's blood—if it is necessary for her preservation that she stride onward to victory over my dead body, then, sir, the victim is ready! With a heart prepared for any fate, and with a firm trust in Divine Providence, I shall, with a lively feeling of doing my duty, and nothing but my duty, march boldly on—to the Collector's office, and pay my three hundred dollars.—Haverhill Gazette.

**The Essence of Meanness.**  
The New York, the leading German paper of St. Louis, that has strongly advocated "arbitrary arrests," was taken all aback when General Schofield arrested the Anti-slavery editor of the Democrat. It now says: "True, we knew long ago that military law was despotism. But we did not know or imagine that that law would be used to persecute the loyal press."

Who does not feel contempt and hatred for a creature base enough to utter such a sentiment as the above. Military violence and persecution, when used upon Democrats, was all right; but he did not imagine that the poisoned chalice could ever be returned to his own lips, and that his party could fall into the very pitfall it had dug for others. He was willing to see them persecuted and proscribed, but shrinks when the persecution comes home to his own household. What a selfish sneak and coward, to be unwilling to drink the dose he had prepared for Democrats.

## The Republican Estimate of Vigor De-nounced.

The Republican papers have much to say of vigor, and by vigor they simply mean despotism and cruelty. Sidney Smith, of the Edinburgh Review, a few years ago thus portrayed this vigor that the Republicans admire:

"Wounds, and shrieks, and tears are the cheap and vulgar resources of the rulers of mankind; they let loose hussars, and bring up artillery, and govern with lighted matches, and cut, and push, and prime. I call this not vigor, but the sloth of cruelty and ignorance. The vigor I love consists in finding out wherein subjects are aggrieved, in relieving them, in studying the temper and genius of a people, in consulting their prejudices, in selecting proper persons to lead and manage them, in the laborious, watchful and difficult task of increasing public happiness by allaying each particular discontent."

"CLEAR AS MUD."—A gentleman on board a steamboat with his family was asked by his children "what made the boat go?" when he gave a very minute description of the machinery and its principles in the following words: "You see, my dear, the thing which here goes down through that hole and fastens the jigsaw, and that connects with the crank—crankum; and then that man—he's the engineer, you know—kind o' stirs up the—what do you call it—with a long poker, and they all shove along and the boat goes ahead."

Just So.—The outpourings of Germany and Ireland vote the Butternut ticket.—Cleveland Herald.

The outpourings of Africa vote the Black Republican ticket. People will stick to their friends.—Logan Gazette.

Young ladies should certainly be subject to the conscription. Jones says they are accustomed to "bare arms."

"This smacks of heaven?" said a youth as he kissed the maiden's cheek: "Well, you've plenty of lip, I'm sure!" replied the maiden. "Yes, and you've plenty of cheek," responded the youth, as he repeated the osculation.

**TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WOOLEN GOODS.**  
—One ounce of pulverized borax, and half an ounce of camphor put into one quart of boiling water, and bottled for use, will be found invaluable for removing grease spots or dirt from all woolen goods. Try it.

"They hang Jews and jackasses together in Poland," said a smart little fellow to an Israelite. "Ah! friend," the latter replied, "is that so? That would be a bad country for you and me? Good for the Israelite!"

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont legislature declined answering the speech of a member who was very remarkable for nothing but his pugnacious impudence and self-conceit, thus: "Mr. Speaker, can't you reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing?"

Some time since a fellow went into the store of a fashionable dress-maker. "Have you any skirts?" he asked with a serious emphasis.

"Plenty of them."

"What is the lowest price a cord?" said the chap.

"A cord!" said the woman in astonishment. "Yes, about a cord. Up in our dignified petticoats have give out. I see that you advertise 'corded skirts,' and I thought while my hand was in, I would take what you had corded up."

Two gentlemen fishing; sharp boy appeared. "Well, sir, got any bites?" "Lots of 'em."

"Yes, under your hat."

Between boy and sundry stones boy a little ahead.

## The Condition of Maryland.

To the Editors of the Caucasian:

I have read the resolutions of the Democratic party, as expressed at their Convention in most of the northern States. I have anxiously looked for some condemnation of the vandalism as practiced by the Federal officers and soldiers, when they can get a temporary foothold in the southern States; but, so far, I look in vain. Consequently I must conclude they endorse the act. May I, through the columns of *The Caucasian*, state the fact that everything of the sort is recorded, and that, so soon as this border war is over, some southern author will serve them up to the world in language and beauty of style that would do credit to Walter Scott himself. Allow me to present to the northern people, at least that portion, if any, who have not gone mad, a picture which may head a chapter in history, written on the subject of this cruel civil war, by some southern Marylander. Let us suppose a woman, with an infant in her arms, and half a dozen little children crying around her, the mother begging the Federal officer to spare her house, reminding him that his soldiers have driven off all her cattle, her last horse saddled to go, her meat house is burnt to the ground, her granary is now in flames, her husband was killed in the last battle, and in God's name spare the only thing that is left, the humble dwelling in which she was born. He, all the while, with a savage grin, in the act of applying the match, his soldiers gleefully tearing the railings from the yard fence and bring them to the officer to hasten the flames. Will not a picture, describing the above, cause the cheeks of every northern man, who is not a brute, to tingle? Will he not blush for shame? Now this is a thing of every day occurrence, in some shape or way, wherever a Federal officer sets his foot south of the Potomac.

Strange to say, this very (Democratic) party, or many of them, who, when Lincoln was first elected, said "the South ought now to leave the Union," were the very first to jump into the ranks to bring them back, vehemently vociferating "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," when they were told by the party who then held the reins of government, in language so plain "that one who runs could read," that "the Constitution of the United States is a league with hell and a covenant with the devil," and as for a Union as it was, they spurn the idea, spit upon it. "The negro of the South must be elevated, the white man put down to a level with him," they say, and Democrats endorse the sentiment.

Even Governor Seymour, under the plea of fighting for the Union, is lending himself and the great State of New York, to the Abolition party to aid and abet them in their hellish purpose of subjugation, confiscation, extermination and amalgamation. Let a man take up Lossing's works, or any other written by a northern man, and read the glowing accounts of the massacre of Wyoming, the butchery and destruction of property at Cherry Valley, the Mohawk, and then reflect on the fact that just the same things have been acted over again in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and in Missouri, Tennessee, &c., and the only difference is, that the former was the work of Brant and the wild savage Indian; the latter the work of a people who claim to be the most civilized, the most christianized, and in fact, like the Pharisees of old, can thank their God that they are not like other men. Let us follow Speaker Banks, who was once as willing to "let the Union slide," in his triumphal march from Winchester up the Valley, with his northern letter writers to puff him and glorify everything he did, and lie through thick and thin, or leave the camps and see the appearance of that most beautiful and fertile valley of North America. I was told by a Federal officer who followed him "that fifty years would not be sufficient to blot out the destruction of that march." Houses burnt, fences destroyed, horses, cows and sheep all carried off, and I will add innocent citizens dragged off to a loathsome prison, gold rings torn from ladies' fingers, watches, jewelry and everything of a value grabbed; as if they were only to be scrambled for; the wives and mistresses of the officers following on, levying black mail on the ladies in the way of silk dresses, sewing machines, &c., and sending them "tu him." "You are a rebel and I am loyal, therefore I have a right to take any thing you have." That very language has been used to a Virginia lady by the mistress of a Federal officer. Can God smile upon such a cause? No. He can not, He will not, and He does not. Now, all this, the work of the most christianized, the most civilized people on earth, and for what is all this done? Simply because the southern man will not submit to associate with and amalgamate with the lowest of God's creation. In fact, one who has the curse of God upon him, and all the devils in hell, with the Abolitionists to help them, can't take it off. After all Speaker Banks' vandalism, observe how he flies before Jackson with but a handful of men, congratulating himself on his fortunate escape, calling it a masterly retreat, excelled by no one but Miro and his wife. Now let us take a bird's eye view of Rosecrans' march into Tennessee. But the best idea is given in a single excellent letter of a northern correspondent. "Our Maryland" was illuminated by the burning houses on our way. All this, the work of brother against brother, and all to "restore the Union!" Turn then to Halleck's tyranny, butchery and brutality in Missouri, to McNeill's hanging ten old farmers in cold blood; but enough, the thing is too disgusting. All this, of course, acquiesced in, certainly not protested against, even by Gov. Seymour, and that very party who said, "the South ought to go." As for clamoring for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," as well might a milk maid stand howling over her pail, turned bottom upwards, blubbering out, she cannot and will not give up her milk. The thing is past and gone. The work of Wm. L. Garrison and his disciples is a complete success. What sort of a Union would it be, if the thing was possible, with fourteen conquered and unwilling States, and there might be another and very unexpected turn to this matter. God is omnipotent, and as for Gov. Seymour and the Democratic party saying "we have nothing to do with house burning and horse stealing, and we are fighting for the Union," my reply is, if I lend myself to another man to do a man's dirty, despicable and diabolical act, it is folly in me then to say, you must blame him and not me, and yet the Democratic party is doing this very thing.

With the much that I could say on the above subject, fearing that its length may defeat my purpose, I will conclude by subscribing myself

AN OUTRAGED MARYLANDER.

It is now a common spectacle to see a negro wearing the badge of the loyal league.

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 'Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,' MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call, on June 19th, 1862.

**BEN PHISTER.**  
CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**SYRUP.**—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**TOBACCO** of all grades and prices, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**VINEGAR** of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

**APPLE BRANDY**—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

**FISH.**—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, hf. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

**TEA**—a very superior article, of the best import, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

**RICE**—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

**CANDLES.**—Star & Sunnier Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

## SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE "BEECH WOODS" FACTORY!

WHERE you can exchange, or have it manufactured into Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, or the BEST of BLANKETS. This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O., and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.

**Price List for 1863:**  
Blankets, per pair, \$3.00 Jeans, per yard, 45c.  
Satinet, per yard, 50c Jeans, fine blue, 50c.  
White Flannel, 25c Colored Flannel, 30c.  
Tweed, per yard, 45c Cloth, per yard, 50c.  
Spinning, per dozen, 17 Linsey, 25 to 30c.  
SILKES.—Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take 5 yards and give 4.

**AGENTS** at Ripley, Gregg & McCracken; at Mayville, R. F. & O. H. P. Thomas; at Augusta, Benkin & Son.  
May 25, '63-2m. HENRY FOX, Proprietor.

**BROOMS.**  
A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 5.

**NEW MACKEREL.**  
21 BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;  
20 Barrels No. 2 do.  
20 half barrels No. 1 do.  
20 " " " 2 do.  
25 " " " 2 do.  
25 " " " 2 do.  
25 Kits No. 1 do.  
25 " " " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance, April 19 At BEN PHISTER'S.

**CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.**  
25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

## NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, and consists of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the latest styles, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MOZAMBIQUES; POLING; CHALLIES; VALENTINES; Plain & Fancy Berries; Silk Grenadines; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAUNES; JACQUET LAUNES;

**Linen Cambric Dress Goods;**  
Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marcellines Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconettes; Nainsooks; Mills; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Pocket & Swiss Flouncings; Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconett and Swiss Collets; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Vests; Fancy Vests; Mourning Vests; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Pickett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Canneletts; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of  
**CARPETS & MATTINGS;**  
Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Gings; Hosiery; all of qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,**  
the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

**Cents Furnishing Goods,**  
Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Cambric Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves; Pickett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Canneletts; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

**RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,**  
SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.  
June 4th, 1863.

## Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON, June 1, 1862.

## STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

## BLUM & HECKINGER, OF THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Consisting of a thorough assortment of

**CASSIMERE SUITS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS,**

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

**CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,**

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

**GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD** consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**

Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, FALISES and CARPET BAGS.**

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

**BLUM & HECKINGER,**  
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Mayville, Ky.

## GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Opposite Steamboat Landing.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

## LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

[June 19, 1862-1y]

## SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphon House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. nov. 27-ly

## Tom Thumb Lamps!

TO burn on Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and an excellent NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

**NEW DRUG STORE.**

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Mayville, April 12th, 1863.

## REMOVAL.

**GEORGE ARTHUR Baker & Confectioner**

AND DEALER IN

**Fruits, Nuts, Toys, FANCY GOODS, &c.,**

Has removed his Stock to

**MULLINS & BUNT'S Old Stand, on SECOND STREET.**

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Mayville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

**WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.**—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**  
A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale By BEN PHISTER, April 2

**SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.**  
A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER, May 5

**CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.**  
THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market. For sale April 2 At BEN PHISTER'S.

## Spring & Summer Goods!

**LOUIS STINE**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

AND GENTS FURNISHER,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction. April 22, 1863. LOUIS STINE.

**POCKET BOOKS!**  
OF many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2d & Court Sts. May 23

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Mayville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, This fine Steamer was built expressly For the Cincinnati and Mayville Trade.

## MAGNOLIA,

J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.

JOHN THRASHER, Assistant.

ALEX. CALHOUN, Assistant.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Mayville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Leaves Mayville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. Y.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Mayville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Mayville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

Bostona,

Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, viz: (Cincinnati) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Mayville either way, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For Freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Mayville, Ky.

## REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS. [Mayville, July 31, 1862.]

R. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN.

**ROSS & COLVIN,**

HOUSE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING and PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch. June 19th, 1862.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

Omniuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train, to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

**MADISON HOUSE,**

Main Street, between Front and Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

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